

Serial N .: 09/782,004  
Filed: February 12, 2001

Please amend the specification in adherence with rules 37 C.F.R. § 1.821-1.825 as follows:

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the table beginning at page 37, line 13, with the following rewritten table:

Sub C1

A1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	SEQ ID NO:
1	LEU	LEU	ILE	ILE	ALA	LEU	LEU	LEU	LEU	PHE	ALA	LEU	1
2	LEU	LEU	ILE	ILE	ALA	LEU	LEU	LEU	LEU	ILE	ALA	LEU	2
3	LEU	LEU	ILE	ILE	ALA	LEU	LEU	LEU	LEU	ILE	ALA	LEU	2
4	LEU	LEU	ILE	ILE	ALA	LEU	LEU	LEU	LEU	PHE	ALA	ILE	3
5	LEU	LEU	ILE	ILE	ALA	LEU	LEU	LEU	LEU	PHE	ALA	ILE	3
6	LEU	LEU	ILE	ILE	ALA	LEU	LEU	LEU	LEU	ILE	ALA	ILE	4
7	LEU	LEU	ILE	ILE	ALA	LEU	LEU	LEU	ILE	PHE	ALA	LEU	5
8	LEU	LEU	ILE	ILE	ALA	LEU	LEU	LEU	LEU	ILE	ALA	ILE	4
9	LEU	LEU	ILE	ILE	ALA	LEU	LEU	LEU	ILE	PHE	ALA	LEU	5
10	LEU	LEU	ILE	ILE	ALA	LEU	LEU	LEU	LEU	LEU	ALA	LEU	6

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 46, line 30, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Sub C2

A2

— In a preferred embodiment, the fusion partner is a stability sequence to confer stability to the library member or the nucleic acid encoding it. Thus, for example, peptides may be stabilized by the incorporation of glycines after the initiation methionine (MG or MGG0), for protection of the peptide to ubiquitination as per Varshavsky's N-End Rule, thus conferring long half-life in the cytoplasm. Similarly, two prolines at the C-terminus impart peptides that are largely resistant to carboxypeptidase action. The presence of two glycines prior to the prolines impart both flexibility